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RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES VENICE 7-NATION SUMMIT

HK051515 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezhen (1728 1795 4176): "Problems Confronting the Venice 7-Nation Summit"]

[Text] The 7-nation summit this year will be held from 8 to 10 June in Venice, Italy. This will be the 13th meeting of the heads of seven Western countries since 1975. These countries include the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan.

The summit conference will be held when the world situation is at an important stage. There is violent fluctuation in international monetary affairs. Due to the serious imbalance in trade between various Western countries, their differences in economic affairs are sharpening, and there are signs of recession in the Western economy after more than 4 years' growth. All this makes the future of international economic affairs unpredictable. In the political field, there has been a favorable turn in U.S.-Soviet relations in the past year, especially since the U.S.-Soviet Iceland summit. An important breakthrough has been made in their talks over medium-range missiles in Europe. In the new situation of East-West relations, certain delicate and complicated changes have also taken place in the relationship between the United States and its allies. Some differences have appeared between both sides on the question of disarmament in Europe. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the leaders of the seven Western countries to have a discussion on the urgent economic and political issues. It was reported that the main topic for discussion at this summit is how to harmonize the economic policies of the developed Western countries, stabilize exchange rates, reduce trade conflicts, and deal with the possible economic recession. The summit will also discuss other questions such as East-West relations and nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Of the economic issues, the problem of exchange rates will be the focus of discussion. Over the past 2 years, the U.S. dollar has decreased in value by nearly 50 percent against other major Western currencies. This has played a certain role in reducing U.S. foreign trade deficits. But the sharp drop of the dollar has also led to other extremes. It has not only affected Japan, West Germany, and other countries, resulting in the reduction of their exports, the bankruptcy of their medium and small enterprises, and increases in their unemployment rate, but it has also directly threatened the U.S. economy, resulting in the withdrawal of foreign investment and the possible reappearance of inflation. As a matter of fact, the annual inflation rate of the United States in the first 4 months of this year already rose to 6 percent, which was rather high compared with the past few years. In order to curb inflation and support the dollar, some large U.S. commercial banks have raised their prime rates three times this year (from 7.5 percent to 8.25 percent). Obviously, this has brought about an unfavorable impact on the U.S. economic growth. Recently President Reagan said that "there should not be further sharp drops of the U.S. dollar," and that "it is necessary to take concrete measures to stabilize the exchange rates." Other Western countries also urged preventing the further decline of the dollar. Judging from the current attitude of the United States, which is adopting a "braking" measure in this respect, the 7-nation summit will possibly reach some compromise on the question of stabilizing the exchange rates.

Another sharp problem for this summit is how to reduce trade friction among various countries. In the past year or so, trade protectionism has tended to be aggravated in various Western countries. [paragraph continues]

There is a great variety of protectionist legislation and practices, and trade wars have often occurred among various countries, which are more ferocious than ever before. Due to the trade frictions, there has often been a tense situation between the United States and Japan, between Japan and Europe, between the United States and Europe, and within the EEC. The range of the trade war has also been extended from traditional products such as motor vehicles, iron, steel, textile goods, and agricultural products to high-tech products such as semiconductors and computers, or even to banking and insurance businesses. Among them, Japan has become a target for everyone since its economic strength has been rapidly increased and it has an increasing favorable balance of trade. On 29 May, to change the situation of "being besieged on all sides," the Japanese Government announced a plan for "emergency economic countermeasures," which will cost \$42.9 billion. This large-scale investment plan, which includes increasing investment in public facilities and reducing income taxes, will help stimulate Japan's internal demand and increase imports. Prime Minister Nakasone also pledged to reduce the favorable trade balance this year. However, people still have doubts about the role of the Japanese measures since there is a great imbalance in the trade between the United States and Japan and between Europe and Japan. It is thought that at this summit the United States and Western Europe will unavoidably put pressure on Japan, and Japan will, in return, request the former to make certain commitments on restraining trade protectionism.

At present, the Western economy is generally in a situation of depression. Although international economic organizations believe that the economic growth rate of Western countries will generally be the same as that of last year, that is, about 2.3 percent, since there are certain latent weak points in various countries, still the future is not bright. In addition, the debt crisis of the Third World countries, which is becoming more and more serious with each passing day, has cast a thick shadow on the world's economic situation. Thus, how to harmonize the economic policies of the seven countries so that continuous economic growth can be maintained will be another important subject for discussion at the summit.

The coming summit will also discuss the question of nuclear disarmament in Europe. Since Gorbachev put forth the double "zero options" successively in February and April this year on eliminating the medium-long range guided missiles and medium-short range guided missiles deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe, respectively ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 kilometers and from 500 to 1,000 kilometers, the United States has adopted a relatively positive attitude toward these proposals and has even revealed that the two countries will possibly reach an agreement on the question of medium-range missiles. However, the West European countries are showing doubts and worries about the "zero options." They are apprehensive that a "nuclear-free" zone may appear in Western Europe and NATO's "strategy of flexible response" which is characterized by using "nuclear deterrent" to counteract the weakness in its conventional forces will thus become ineffective, and that the security of Western Europe will lose a guarantee. To eliminate differences with its allies, the United States has repeatedly emphasized that "safeguarding European security is closely related with safeguarding the security of the United States and the West." Recently the U.S. defense secretary also explained to the West European allies that after the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on the question of medium-range missiles, the United States will still have more than 4,000 land-based, sea-based, and airborne nuclear weapons in Europe, and the U.S.-European defense will not be "disconnected." Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand now say that they agree with the double "zero options." West Germany, which has some reservations on the second "zero option" due to its special geographical position, will also make known its official position in June. It is estimated that the heads of the seven nations will take this opportunity to harmonize their stands.

The problems facing the Venice summit are tough and complicated. It is not easy to solve these problems. However, judging from the situation in the past few years, although the contradictions among various Western countries are sharpening, there has also been a growing trend of harmonization. Whether much headway can be made through consultations at the summit depends on the final result of the meeting.

'News Feature' on Summit

OW050916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 5 Jun 87

["News Feature: Venice Summit: Great Hopes but Meagre Awards -- (by Wang Yanlin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Venice, Italy, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Helicopters, motor boats, interceptor missiles in the gardens, electronic shields to prevent eavesdropping, 7,000 policemen and 2,000 troops guarding the conference center and residences of the leaders is the security scene for the 13th economic summit of seven industrial nations in Venice from June 8 to 10.

Hundreds of telephone lines have been fixed for the leaders and reporters, and 79-year-old Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani flew thousands of miles to hold pre-summit talks with other leaders.

However, the summit meeting itself is hard to prepare. Although the leaders hope for some accomplishments, it does not seem to offer much for them to bring home.

Since the Tokyo summit in June last year, the Western economies have been in the shadows of slower growth rates, fierce trade frictions, the nosediving U.S. dollar, and the heavier debt burden of developing countries.

The economic growth rate of the Western world is expected to drop to 2.25 percent from the 2.5 percent of 1986. Trade disputes between the United States, Japan and Western Europe are flaring, and the total debt of developing countries has risen to 1,035 billion dollars.

The grim economic aspects stunt world growth, which, as Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said, "is not everything, but the key to everything."

Apart from the economic factors, the leaders are fettered by their political problems at home.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Fanfani face general elections on June 11 and 14 respectively. Mrs Thatcher will fly home for the elections before the summit ends.

France and the United States have elections next year. So French President Francois Mitterrand and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will probably first think of their image at home and be careful not to damage their national interests.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may be in the same feeling as he is expected to try to maintain under-the-counter influence after he stepped [as received] down from office this fall.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces cabinet differences on the Soviet proposal to eliminate medium and shorter range missiles from Europe.

Under these circumstances, the leaders will hardly make any substantial concessions at the summit for fear of tarnishing their images at home, so it seems none of them will have much to carry home.

The 12 summits held in the past signal the Western sense of "common destiny," or their inter-related security and welfare, which spurs them to map a "common strategy."

But their economic and political national interests are at odds with their common destiny, and will prevent them from making new concessions and realizing former ones.

However, judging from their positions at home, they will hardly put up fierce quarrels, so the meeting in Venice looks as if it will serve as a showcase for the leaders involved.

PRC APPLIES SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS

OW031119 Beijing XINHUA in English 0946 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] United Nations, June 2 (XINHUA) -- China is doing comprehensive space research, a Chinese representative said here today.

Addressing the 30th session of the U.N. Outer Space Committee as head of the Chinese delegation, Xu Guangjian said China has succeeded in applying space technology to improve its telecommunications, broadcasting, environmental monitoring and weather forecast.

China will continue to apply space technology to various fields of the economy, he said.

Since it launched the first experimental telecommunications satellite in 1984, China has successfully conducted tests in digital analogue telephone, transmission of T.V. and radio programs, and fax and data transmissions.

The satellite will orbit longer than planned.

Xu informed the delegates that China is preparing to launch a landsat within the next few years and has already built remote sensing ground stations.

Research and development of meteorological and TV broadcasting satellites will also accelerate, he said.

He reiterated China's offer of a satellite launching service.

He said China maintains that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all mankind.

He called on the two major space powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to have serious talks so as to reach agreement as early as possible on stopping the arms race in outer space.

"We stand firmly against the arms race in outer space, because only in doing so can [the] peaceful uses of outer space be realized," he said.

REAGAN HOPES TO CHANGE IMAGE AT VENICE SUMMIT

HK051207 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Jun 87 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Reagan Tries To Change His Image by Making Use of Seven-Nation Summit"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan and his entourage arrived in Venice, Italy, yesterday and are ready for the summit meeting of seven industrialized countries which is held annually in each of these countries in turn.

Except for Reagan and the host -- Italy's Sanfani, who welcomed Reagan at the airport -- the remaining five heads of state still have not arrived at the venue. Reagan arrived there 4 days before the summit opens. This shows that he has set much store by this summit. Of course, it is also true that he wants to take time to get accustomed to the time difference.

This is Reagan's first long distance trip abroad since he was confronted with the "Irangate-contra affair." As the U.S. Congress is now under the full control of the Democratic Party which holds the majority of seats, the Reagan administration's image as a "lame duck government" is becoming more and more obvious. For this reason, some people believe that Reagan does hope to make use of the forthcoming seven-nation summit to improve his image at home.

The agenda of the seven-nation summit usually contains several old issues, namely, the balance of trade, opposition to protectionism, the stabilization of the dollar, the Third World's debts, the possibility of discussing and signing an agreement on limitation of arms with the Soviet Union, and so on.

This year, a new problem of common concern -- the AIDS issue -- will be added to the agenda of the summit. This new disease has been spreading very fast, arousing extensive terror in Europe and America. An international conference on AIDS is being held in Washington now. Reagan's announcement that all those who are naturalized U.S. citizens and all prisoners shall go through a compulsory medical check has evoked extensive reaction.

To deal with the issues concerning exchange rates and the balance of trade, a meeting of financial ministers and central bank presidents of the six nations (Italy being absent) was held a month and a half ago. But no instant result can be scored even if all the measures adopted by the meeting are implemented. This being the case, there will not be much substantial discussion during the Venice summit, and disputes will still be inevitable. For example, the United States may ask West Germany and Japan to stimulate their economies while other countries may in turn ask the United States to cut its financial deficits. Reagan, who opposes trade protectionism, will urge Japan to open its market, and Western European countries may also exert pressure on Japan. What should be noted is that the United States has not suspended the process of imposing \$300 million worth of additional customs duties on Japanese imports. This is a really knotty problem for Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

West German Chancellor Kohl announced 2 days ago that his government would accept the Soviet Union's "double zero-option" which suggests that all intermediate-range missiles (with a range of fire of 1,000 to 3,000 kilometers) and all intermediate and short-range missiles (with a range of fire of 500 to 1,000 kilometers) be removed from Europe, and that the United States and the Soviet Union retain at home only 100 intermediate-range missiles each. [paragraph continues]

In view of this development, it is generally believed that the United States and the Soviet Union will possibly conclude an agreement on this option by the end of this year. The seven-nation summit may issue a joint communique in connection with this to create such an atmosphere. In any case, the further development of the affair will depend on further bargaining between the two sides.

All the above possible developments are anticipated by all circles. Now it appears that Reagan is intending to present to the summit a new proposal on a joint action by the seven industrialized states to safeguard the security of navigation in the Persian Gulf. After the air raid against the USS Stark, which caused the deaths of 37 U.S. seamen, Reagan ordered U.S. warships to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers, which would fly the U.S. flag. He has even declared that the United States would immediately retaliate if attacked by Iran.

But this is the stand of the United States alone. Japan and Western European countries, which rely more heavily upon the Gulf for oil supplies than the United States, are not in favor of this idea, because they are wondering if the United States, under the pretext of providing escorts, actually wants to show its presence in the Gulf and if the United States may go so far as to cut off the sea communications line to the Gulf. Before his departure, Reagan repeatedly emphasized the necessity of reaching common understanding and acting in unison on the Gulf escort issue. It is very likely that in doing so he wants to show people within and outside the United States that his government is not a lame duck. He seems to be trying to recover from the Iranian issue the reputation that he lost in the Iranian affair.

Both the United Kingdom and Italy will hold general elections immediately after the Venice summit, Nakasone will step down in October, and the United States and France will hold presidential elections next year. The days of most of these statesmen as heads of state are numbered. Therefore, if this Venice summit can show signs of cooperation rather than cause any open criticism between the participants, it will already be better than expected, let alone what would happen in the event of substantial achievements.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS RESIGNATION OF PAUL VOLCKER

HK060540 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 87 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "Why Volcker Resigned"]

[Text] President Reagan announced an eye-catching change in personnel on 2 June, having the famous economist (Republican) Alan Greenspan replace Paul Volcker (Democrat) as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board (the U.S. central bank), to the "shock" and "disappointment" of the Western banking circles. On the very day the news spread, a drastic fluctuation took place in the Western foreign exchange and gold markets, as well as a general drop in the dollar and the U.S. stocks and securities prices. That has reflected to some degree the uncertainty of Western nations about the U.S. money policy with the resignation of Volcker.

It can be said that Volcker has controlled the U.S. economic "lifeline" over the past 8 years. The volume of money supply as well as the changes in interest rates were all under his control. The Americans even regarded him as "the second-most powerful in the United States" after the President. Paul Volcker, who stands 6 ft 7 in, and always smoked a cigar, is universally acknowledged to be a "superb financier" in the United States. In 1979, President Carter appointed him chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. When he first took office, the U.S. inflation rate was high as 15 percent, and the dollar was very weak. [paragraph continues]

Volcker resolutely revised the money policy, and did away with the usual practice of controlling inflation through the manipulation of the interest rates, while adopting strict control over the volume of money supply with interest rates floating against market demand. When President Reagan took office in the White House in 1981, he had differences with Volcker on money policy, and the two of them even "put on a show of rivalry." President Reagan repeatedly asked the Federal Reserve Board to ease the money supply and to lower discount rates to stimulate the economy. However, Volcker repeatedly refused to implement Reagan's suggestion on the strength of the independence of the Federal Reserve Board. He argued that high interest rates were a result of the huge federal budget deficit, and an artificial lowering of interest rates would inevitably accelerate inflation. Therefore, when Volcker's first (4-year) term of office ended in August 1983, President Reagan considered replacing him with one of "his own men." But the idea was abandoned because both the Congress and banking circles demanded a second term for Volcker. During his second term, Volcker somewhat relaxed his tight money policy, and his disagreements with Reagan tended to ease. However, their basic difference has never been eliminated.

Volcker has rendered "meritorious services" to the U.S. economy in its changes from the high inflation rate, high interest rates, and high exchange rates in the past to its present low inflation rate, low interest rates, and low exchange rates; and he enjoyed a high reputation in the Western banking circles. Volcker's term will end on 6 August, a year earlier than the end of Reagan's second presidential term. The U.S. economic conditions during the Reagan administration's last year will have not only a bearing on the general accomplishments of Reagan himself, but also have certain effects on whether the Republicans will continue to hold power. Under the present situation of slow U.S. economic development and its not too bright prospects, it is doubtless that the Reagan administration will do its best to adopt all measures to stimulate the economy and avoid an economic recession before the end of Reagan's second term of office. If this is to be achieved, the cooperation and support of the Federal Reserve Board is indispensable. Viewed from this angle, we find it not too difficult to understand why Volcker resigned.

PRC RADIO NOTES HAN XU EXPLAINS NUCLEAR POLICY

OW041046 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] China's ambassador to the United States has reaffirmed China's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation. Han Xu explained China's nuclear policy in a television interview in Washington on Tuesday.

He said China stands for the prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons. He said it will never help any other country develop nuclear weapons. He said China conducts nuclear tests for the sole purpose of self-defense and will never be the first to use the weapons. He said his country cooperates with many others on nuclear energy projects for peaceful purposes. He also said any country that buys nuclear products from China must accept international safeguards.

USSR COMPLETES PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM MONGOLIA

OWO72339 Beijing XINHUA in English 2330 GMT 7 Jun 87

["Soviet Union Completes Partial Troop Withdrawal From Mongolia" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has completed pulling out part of its troops from Mongolia, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced today.

The announcement, carried by Soviet official news agency TASS, said the withdrawal of one motorized rifle division and several individual units from Mongolia has been completed "in accordance with the Soviet leadership's decision and by agreement with the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic."

The Soviet Union reportedly has five divisions of an estimated 70,000 soldiers in Mongolia. They were stationed in the country following a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Ulaanbaatar in 1966.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev declared in Vladivostok last July that his country would withdraw "a substantial part of Soviet troops" from Mongolia.

In April this year, the Soviet Union started pulling out part of its troops from Mongolia.

SOVIET UNION, INDIA TO EXPAND TRADE TIES

OWO70342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0036 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet-Indian trade will increase 2.5 times in the next six to seven years under a protocol on economic, scientific and technical cooperation they signed here today.

The protocol said the two countries will develop forms of cooperation such as production cooperation and direct ties, and work to improve trade structure and expand categories of mutually supplied products.

Trade between the Soviet Union and India stood at 2.2 billion roubles (about 3.3 billion U.S. dollars) last year.

The protocol was signed at the 11th session of the Indian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held here Friday and Saturday.

Indian Foreign Affairs Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari, who led the Indian Government delegation, arrived here on June 2 for the session.

During his stay here, Tiwari had held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during which they exchanged views on major international issues.

JAPAN'S KOMEI PARTY CHAIRMAN CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Deng Yingchao

OW051239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] June 5 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said here today that Sino-Japanese friendship should develop and must not take a turn for the worse.

"Any reverse would be harmful to the two countries and world peace," she added.

Deng was speaking at a meeting with a delegation from the Japanese Komeito (Komei Party) led by the chairman of its Central Executive Committee, Junya Yano, here this afternoon.

Deng and Yano agreed that the two countries should continue to have a friendly relationship in the years to come.

Yano said Japan-China friendship is surging ahead like a mighty torrent. "But at the moment," he said, "the Japanese Government has not been careful enough in handling some issues, and so some obstacles have cropped up in the friendly relations between the two countries."

He continued, "We will carry on our struggle against the adverse current that threatens to stem Sino-Japanese friendship. The new Komeito leadership will continue to follow the line formulated by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, former chairman of the party, to work for the growth of Sino-Japanese friendship."

Deng congratulated Yano on his election as chairman of the party and praised the party for its contributions to promoting friendship between the two countries for many years. She said she believed that Komeito will play a new and better role in developing the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship under the new leadership.

Yano conveyed to Deng regards from Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of Sokagakkai, and Takeiri, who is now the supreme adviser to Komeito. In turn, she asked Yano to give her best wishes to the two statesmen, who are "old friends of the Chinese people."

During the 40-minute meeting, some members of the delegation recalled with deep feelings the time when they met the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and pledged that they would continue to make efforts for Sino-Japanese friendship.

YANO CRITICIZES JAPAN'S 'UNFRIENDLY REMARKS'

HK080734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 87 p 6

[Report: "Komeito Chairman Yano Criticizes Japanese Foreign Ministry's Unfriendly Remarks on the Kokorio Case, Other Issues"]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun -- Japanese newspapers reported today that Japanese Komeito Chairman Yano seriously criticized the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry for wantonly making unfriendly remarks on the Kokorio [Guanghua] case in disregard of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Chairman Yano said: The Chinese side has criticized the Japanese side regarding its attitude toward the Kokorio case. This criticism is based on the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty and has been made out of consideration for opposing militarism and any effort to create "two Chinas." But out of wishful thinking, the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry went so far as to assert that China's criticism and advice were a "manifestation of power struggle in China" and were aimed at "diverting the people's attention from their discontent." The ministry even said that the criticism was a "political threat imposed to obtain economic cooperation from Japan." In Yano's opinion, there is a marked difference between the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry's understanding and China's view, and the Japanese side should adopt a positive attitude toward the problems proposed by the Chinese side.

Reports said that Chairman Yano made this criticism while meeting a group of Japanese reporters in Beijing this morning.

As reported by various Japanese newspapers, a high-ranking official of the Foreign Affairs Ministry made malicious attacks on the remarks made by Chairman Deng Xiaoping on Sino-Japanese relations while he was meeting Chairman Yano. These Japanese newspapers said that Chairman Deng made these remarks on Sino-Japanese relations on behalf of the Chinese people. Some people in press circles were taken aback by the remarks of the high-ranking Foreign Affairs Ministry official and pointed out that this would affect Sino-Japanese relations.

Observers here said that the remarks of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which lack diplomatic etiquette and distort China's solemn and just stand, have caused misgivings among people about whether the ministry will really abide by the principles of the Sino-Japanese joint statement.

According to other reports, Prime Minister Nakasone said this morning that the Japanese Government's stand on "one China" and its major principle of not altering or wavering in Japanese-Chinese friendship will remain unchanged.

Tokyo Papers Criticize Remarks

OW071840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1816 GMT 7 Jun 87

["Japanese Foreign Ministry Official's Unfriendly Remarks Over Sino-Japanese Relations Criticized" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Major Tokyo papers have in the past two days condemned the unfriendly remarks by a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official Thursday over Sino-Japanese relations.

The remarks by the official were directed at the criticism by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping with regard to Japan's recent breaking of the ceiling of one percent of the gross national products (GNP) in defense spending, and an erroneous court ruling, which had in fact accepted the notion of "two Chinas."

Deng made the criticism while meeting Japanese Komei Party Chairman Junya Yano in Beijing Thursday.

Deng stressed the need for the two countries to act in accord with with the China-Japan joint statement signed in 1972 and the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan in 1978. There are no reasons whatsoever for the two countries to be unfriendly towards each other, he said.

However, the Japanese Foreign Ministry official, who declined to be named, said the Chinese leader does not grasp the essence of Japan-China relations and what he says does not represent China's identical views on the matter.

The influential TOKYO SHIMBUN criticized the improper remarks by the Japanese official, saying that Deng's statements do represent the stand of the Chinese people and should not be overlooked.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, another major Tokyo paper, accused the anonymous official of being not circumspect and called on him to realize the gravity of the matter.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, also an influential paper in Tokyo, demanded that the Japanese Government take seriously China's views, refrain from doing things in violation of the Japan-China joint statement and confirm that friendship with China is Japan's fundamental policy in foreign affairs.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Komei party lodged a protest through the Japanese Embassy in Beijing with the unnamed official immediately after the incident, criticizing his imprudent remarks.

Party Chairman Yano, who is on a nine-day visit to China, told a press conference in Beijing that China's criticism with regard to the erroneous Kokorio dormitory ruling is in accord with the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement and the treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries, the stand of opposing the revival of militarism and the fact that certain people are creating "two Chinas."

China's real intention is that Japan will return onto the road of following the principles laid down in the joint statement, he added.

Yano also revealed that when the Japanese Foreign Ministry briefed him about China's criticism, he was told that China's act is a result of the internal strife for power.

By doing so, he was told, the Chinese Government intends to divert the attention of the Chinese people from their discontent.

The view of the Japanese Government is far from that of the Chinese Government, he said.

The party leader called on the Japanese Government to deal carefully with the problems existing in Japanese-Chinese relations.

'Incorrect' Perceptions Noted

OW070642 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 7 KYODO — The president of the China-Japan Friendship Association accused Japan Sunday of failing to understand China's dissatisfaction over its defense policy.

Sun Pinghua, meeting Japanese reporters travelling with Komeito Chairman Junya Yano, said China has never supported Japan's decision late last year to boost its defense budget above the decade-long ceiling of 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

China understands that Japan as an independent country possesses a minimum self-defense capability needed to protect itself, Sun said.

Sun criticized Japanese Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara for his "incorrect" perception that in his recent visit he gained China's support for Japan's defense policy, including the spending boost beyond 1 percent of GNP.

Senior leader Deng Xiaoping, in a meeting with Yano June 4, said there is no need for Tokyo to increase its defense spending beyond the ceiling.

Sun said Deng made clear China's official position that there will be no brake on spending once the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling is topped.

Sun also denied Kurihara's remark that Yano pressed Deng repeatedly to comment on Japan's new defense policy, under which Japan boosted its defense budget for fiscal 1987 to 3,517 billion yen or 1.004 percent of the projected GNP.

Yano did not persistently press Deng to comment on the matter, said Sun, who was present at the Deng-Yano meeting.

Sun also condemned an anonymous Japanese Foreign Ministry official for lacking politeness and being arrogant.

The official, quoted in reports which said he declined to be named, said Friday that Deng appeared to have become remote from day-to-day affairs and did not receive reports. The official made the remark when he was asked to comment on the Yano-Deng meeting.

Remarks by Deng, who is the top Chinese leader, have reflected China's official position and will continue to do so in the future, Sun said.

Deng has a complete grasp of current Sino-Japanese relations, he said.

Kurihara visited China May 29-June 4, during which he had a series of meetings with Vice Premier Wan Li, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Armed Forces Chief Yang Dezhi.

Yano, chairman of the No. 2 opposition party Komeito, is currently on a nine-day visit to China which began June 1.

PRC Demands Explanation

OW080304 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 8 KYODO -- China has made an apparently official protest about recent remarks by a Japanese Foreign Ministry official about Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, though Japanese Embassy officials declined to elaborate the Chinese response in detail.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry called in Hiroyuki Yushita, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing, Saturday evening and asked for an explanation of the controversial remarks, embassy officials disclosed Sunday.

But the officials did not give further details, except to say Yushita was summoned by Tang Jiaxuan, deputy director of the ministry's Asian Affairs Department.

The controversy stems from a meeting between Deng and Junya Yano, chairman of Komeito, Japan's second-largest opposition party, on June 4.

During their discussions, Deng said there was no need for Japan to increase its defense spending above Japan's decade-long limit of 1 percent of its gross national product.

Japanese press reports later quoted a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, who they said asked not to be named, as saying last Thursday that Deng appeared to have become remote from day-to-day affairs and did not receive reports.

The Chinese Communist Party Newspaper, THE PEOPLE'S DAILY, also criticized the Japanese official for making a "malicious attack" on Deng.

It said the Japanese press fears the remarks will unfavorably affect Japan-China relations.

The paper also reported Yano as criticizing the Japanese Foreign Ministry's poor perception about China's criticism against a Japanese court ruling which awarded ownership of a Chinese student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan, to Taiwan.

XINHUA NOTES MORE U.S. F-16 FIGHTERS IN JAPAN

OW032001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Air Force has begun to install another F-16 fighter squadron at its Misawa Base in Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan, KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported today.

Five F-16 fighters have arrived at the Misawa Base and 25 more will arrive by the end of July to complete a second F-16 fighter squadron, the report said.

The Misawa U.S. Air Base was formerly equipped with F-4 Phantom fighters. In 1985, the U.S. Air Force installed the first F-16 fighter squadron at Misawa Base to counter Soviet military strength in the Far East.

SINO-MONGOLIAN BORDER ACCORD INITIALED

OW070533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 6 Jun 87

[By reporter Sun Chengping]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Mongolian Governments have initialed an agreement on Sino-Mongolian border rules and on handling border problems.

Wang Houli, head of the Chinese delegation and director of the Department of Treaties and Law of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and (Bude), head of the Mongolian delegation and director of the Consular Bureau of the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, initialed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The second round of talks on the Sino-Mongolian border rules and on handling border problems was held here from 31 May to 6 June. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

D. Yondon, first vice foreign minister of Mongolia, met with the Chinese delegation on 2 June. The Chinese delegation will leave here for home on 7 June.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT, SPEAKS AT BANQUET

OW051018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 5 Jun 87

["For the exclusive use of provincial and municipal newspapers" -- XINHUA note]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a welcoming banquet given by Jaruzelski today, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, said: There could be differences between China and East European countries in their domestic and foreign policies and in their views on certain issues because of their different specific circumstances and national conditions. However, China believes that "these differences should not become obstacles to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and East European countries."

Zhao Ziyang said: "China is convinced that so long as we understand and trust each other; respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity; handle state relations in line with the principles of nonaggression, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence; and deal with party relations according to the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the friendly relations and cooperation between us will certainly grow more fruitful."

The banquet was held in a cordial and warm atmosphere. Prior to Zhao Ziyang's speech, Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Polish State Council, spoke, extending warm welcome to Zhao Ziyang and his entourage on behalf of the top Polish party and state leaders.

Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his speech that he and his entourage "have embarked on the visit to Poland and other East European socialist countries with a sincere hope to enhance mutual understanding and trust, promote cooperation, and safeguard peace."

He said: In international affairs, China has pursued an independent and peaceful foreign policy, regarding maintenance of world peace as its unshrinkable obligation. "China appreciates the unremitting efforts in easing tension and promoting dialogue in Europe and the world."

Zhao Ziyang said: It is an important aim of China's policy of opening to the outside world to learn the merits of other countries in their economic construction. Poland and other East European socialist countries have accumulated abundant useful experience in exploring ways to build socialism suited to their national conditions. I believe that discussing and exchanging views with the host country in this aspect will greatly benefit the Chinese people's ongoing construction and reform.

Turning to the traditional profound friendship between the Chinese and Polish peoples, as well as the peoples of other East European socialist countries, Zhao Ziyang said: "Although there was a period of estrangement in relations between China and the five East European countries, marked progress has been made in all fields in recent years thanks to the joint efforts of both sides." "We treasure the progress already made and are willing to further bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation with these countries in all fields."

In his speech, Jaruzelski said: The traditional friendship and mutual friendly feelings between the Polish and the Chinese peoples and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have gained momentum recently.

He expressed the belief that Zhao Ziyang's current visit will open up new channels for furthering the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Premier Messner

OW051442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner today discussed the on-going economic reforms in their countries.

In their one-hour-long meeting this morning at the Polish Council of Ministers building, Zhao said China has drawn valuable experience from Poland's economic reforms. The practice by Poland shows economic reforms can be carried out even under unfavorable conditions, Zhao said.

Poland started economic reforms in 1982 despite the difficulties caused by 1980's nationwide labor unrest and the ensuing economic sanctions by Western countries. It began the second stage of reforms last year, featuring less control by the central government of commodities and raw materials, reduced state subsidies to enterprises, and more incentives for workers to work harder for higher pay.

"We believed in the past that economic reforms could be implemented only under favorable economic conditions, but your practice shows that it is not always so," the Chinese premier told Messner, according to the spokesman for Zhao's delegation.

"If we always wait for the emergency of a favorable economic situation, reforms are bound to be delayed," said Zhao, who arrived in Poland yesterday for a five-day official visit.

The spokesman said Messner was in full agreement with Zhao, saying Poland began its reforms because of its economic difficulties.

The Polish premier said, however, that it has not been easy for his country to carry out reforms in such an adverse economic situation.

Describing the talks as "sincere" and "friendly," the spokesman said both leaders expressed the desire to expand and diversify the cooperation between China and Poland in the economic, trade and scientific-technological fields.

During the talks, Zhao invited Messner to visit China at an early date, and the Polish premier accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Following the talks, the two premiers witnessed the signing of a Sino-Polish agreement on cooperation in judicial affairs. The accord, the first of its kind signed by China with a foreign country, provides for mutual consent and implementation of court rulings within the territory of either country.

Messner then hosted a luncheon for Zhao, the highest Chinese leader to visit Poland since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 1949.

In drizzling rain, the Chinese premier arrived in the four-storey Council of Ministers building this morning after laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in central Warsaw.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS CATASTROPHIC FIRE

Wan Li Criticizes Mismanagement

OW061428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The State Council has decided to sack Yang Zhong from the post of minister of forestry for serious dereliction of duty and serious bureaucratic mismanagement in connection with China's worst forest fire that lasted for almost a month.

The decision was made this morning at the plenary meeting of the State Council presided over by acting Premier Wan Li. It is subject to approval by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's legislature.

Yang Zhong, 55, was appointed minister of forestry in May 1982.

The State Council decided that the leading officials of the Forestry Ministry shouldered the unshakable responsibility for the fire. After the fire broke out, the decision noted, Yang Zhong failed to make any self-criticism.

The fire, in northern Heilongjiang Province, broke out on May 6 and lasted until June 2. According to the meeting, the fire burned an area of 1.01 million hectares, nearly 70 percent of which were covered by forests. It also burned down houses totalling 614,000 square meters in floor space, including 400,000 square meters of residential houses, destroyed five timber yards and nine forest farms, where 855,000 cubic meters of timber were burned to ashes. More than 50,000 people were left homeless. 193 were killed and 226 injured.

The fire fully revealed the serious bureaucratic mismanagement on the part of leading officials of the Forestry Ministry, said Wan Li, who is acting premier while Premier Zhao Ziyang is on a tour of Eastern European countries.

Bureaucratic inertia runs counter to the party's purpose of serving the people heart and soul, he quoted the late Chairman Mao Zedong as saying. As a political party in power, Wan noted, the more serious the bureaucratic rot is, the greater the losses it will inflict on the people.

He urged all leading officials and government functionaries to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. They must not serve the people half-heartedly or to abuse their powers to seek personal gain, he warned.

He reaffirmed the need of strict supervision over the officials and of adhering to the principle of democratic centralism. Bureaucrats must not be allowed to shield one another, he warned.

Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission Bo Yibo also spoke at the meeting.

Leaders of government departments were present at the meeting.

Wan Li described today's meeting as one of struggling against bureaucracy.

The secretary-general of the State Council Chen Junsheng read out the decision of the State Council at the meeting.

The decision urged the Forestry Ministry and the fire-fighting command to make further investigations on the responsibilities of other personnel.

The State Council warned that all accidents due to lack of a sense of responsibility must be seriously dealt with and the administrative and legal responsibility of all personnel concerned affixed.

Tian Jiyun Addresses Meeting

OW061707 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's speech at the State Council Plenary Meeting to discuss the handling of the catastrophic forest fire in Daxinganling.

(June 6, 1987)

Comrades:

Under the direct leadership of the Central Committee, and with the direct guidance of the General Command on the Fire-Fighting Front and the energetic support from relevant departments and people throughout the country, the tens of thousands of heroic soldiers, forest rangers, and people fighting on the fire-fighting front have ultimately extinguished the visible and invisible fires as well as the vestiges of the catastrophic forest fire in Daxinganling. This is a very great victory.

The catastrophic fire touched the hearts of people throughout the country. Paying great attention to it, central and local party, government, and military departments at all levels went all out to throw themselves into the fight to put out the fire and help the victims. The fire was an order. Immediately after the order was issued, the PLA rushed to the fire-fighting front. Where there was danger, there was the PLA. While battling the fire, our PLA -- cherishing profound feelings toward the state and the people -- obeyed orders and guidance, dared to fight and risk their lives, and fought heroically, strenuously and continuously, playing the role of the main force. This has reaffirmed the fact that our PLA, besides being a steel-like great wall safeguarding our motherland, is also the staunch defender of the four modernizations and the people's lives and property. It has proved itself as a powerful people's army led by the party. Our forest rangers and public security and fire-fighting forces, who took the lead in fighting the fire heroically, played the role of a shock force. The vast number of forestry workers, disregarding their personal interests, took the interests of the whole into account and made positive contributions to battling the fire. People throughout the country -- male and female, young and old -- and countrymen living overseas were greatly concerned over the fire. The railway, civil aviation, meteorological, postal and telecommunications, civil affairs, commercial, medical, and supplies departments all took the initiative to make positive contributions to fighting the fire and providing relief services. It was truly a display of a coordination of efforts and close cooperation of all quarters at a time when one part of our country was stricken by a disaster. The victory won in extinguishing the catastrophic forest fire fully demonstrated the party's strong leadership, the strength of the heroic people's Armed Forces, and the strength of the people.

The victory won in battling the fire -- which is a victory of the people and the communist spirit -- reflects the superiority of our socialist system. Here, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I should like to extend once again their highest respects to all commanders and fighters of the PLA, forest rangers, public security and fire-prevention forces who took part in fighting the fire; and to all the staff members and workers of forestry enterprises and all other comrades who have contributed to supporting the fire-fighting and relief services!

We must also point out that many friendly countries and international organizations have expressed their concern over the fire in Daxinganling. Through various means they have expressed their deep sympathy to the people in the fire-stricken areas and donated money and supplies to support the relief work. Countrymen in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Government were also greatly concerned with the fire, and they have donated large quantities of materials for the fire victims. We are profoundly thankful for their donations!

Although we have achieved complete victory in battling the fire, we must fully realize its seriousness. Both in terms of the size of the stricken areas and the losses incurred to the state and the people's lives and property, the forest fire was the worst since the founding of the republic. Not only has it incinerated large tracts of woodland, it has burned down cities and towns, civilian houses, hospitals, warehouses, timber yards, and railway stations, resulting in 193 people dead and over 220 injured, and numerous people homeless. The losses caused directly and indirectly by the fire have yet to be assessed, but we are certain that they will be enormous. Moreover, the conflagration will have extremely unfavorable impacts on the ecology in the Daxinganling area, and this cannot be estimated in terms of money. Several decades, or even longer, are required before we can rehabilitate the woodland ravaged by the fire. That is why we must fully understand the seriousness of the fire, which has incurred the most serious losses since liberation. It has now been ascertained that the direct cause of the catastrophic fire was neither natural disaster nor sabotage. All five fire sources were caused by forestry workers' smoking in violation of regulations and rules, and by the use of cutting and irrigating equipment in violation of operating regulations. The root cause was disorderly enterprise management, lax discipline, and a serious bureaucratic attitude. The Daxinganling forestry zone is an enterprise directly affiliated to the Ministry of Forestry. The big fire also fully bared the ministry's serious bureaucratic leadership and irresponsible attitude. Thus, leading comrades of the Ministry of Forestry should be held directly responsible for the fire. Hospitalized because of a chronic ailment, Forestry Minister Comrade Yang Zhong did not visit the stricken areas until more than 2 weeks later. During the 25-day period from the start of the conflagration until it was totally extinguished, Comrade Yang Zhong did not make any self-criticism or examination. Only after leading comrades of the Central Committee criticized him on many occasions has he criticized himself. This is an extremely erroneous attitude. Such a major accident must be seriously handled. Such a serious matter must by no means be handled by doing nothing, otherwise we cannot justify ourselves before the people of the whole country.

Now the conflagration has been extinguished, but our job has not been completed. Relevant regions and departments must make continuous efforts to do the following jobs well:

1. They must continue to consolidate the victory. Although the big fire has been put out, we cannot lower our guard and become careless.

We must continue to heighten our vigilance to guard against any new fires. Should any recur, we must immediately organize personnel to put it out completely and remove the cause of future trouble.

2. They must earnestly sum up experience and lessons. Now that this fire has caused such a grave loss, it won't do if we do not earnestly sum up experience and lessons. Otherwise, we would be irresponsible toward the people and commit a crime against them. The Ministry of Forestry and forestry bureaus in all localities should earnestly sum up experience and draw lessons. For example, they should learn how to enhance the understanding of forestry cadres, staff members, and workers about the importance of fire-prevention work; how to strengthen the staff and worker contingent ideologically and organizationally, intensify their education in the legal system, and improve their political and professional quality; how to improve and beef up fire-prevention measures; how to step up enterprise management, enforce strict discipline, and perfect and strictly implement various rules and regulations; how to have leading cadres carry out a rigorous personal responsibility system, act strictly and impartially in meting out rewards and punishments, and overcome bureaucracy; how to reform the forestry management system; and so forth. To sum up, it is imperative to sum up experience and draw lessons in an earnest manner and to resolutely prevent the recurrence of similar accidents. In addition, it should be pointed out that since the beginning of this year, there have been quite a few accidents in industry, transport, and capital construction. Some of these have been bad accidents, such as explosions in factories, collisions of ships, and big forest fires. According to the meteorological forecast, flood disasters will possibly occur this year. For this reason, it is hoped that all professions and trades will learn a lesson from this accidental fire and draw numerous useful inferences from it so as to ensure production safety and prevent the occurrence of other accidents. Particularly in those localities where floods may occur, good preparations for flood prevention must be made beforehand in order to prepare for possible disasters.

3. They must continue to do well in settling the victims of the disaster and earnestly make a success of the work of rebuilding their homeland and resuming production. The work meeting held by the State Council in the Daxinganling disaster area has made concrete arrangements in this regard. The State Council has formed a leading group for resuming production and rebuilding homes in Daxinganling. This group has gone to the Daxinganling disaster area to do this work. In addition, the State Council will organize a work group containing experts to be dispatched to the disaster area. This group will study the question of how to grasp the opportune time to reafforest the disaster-afflicted forest zone as soon as possible. The departments concerned of the State Council should take the initiative to support this work and make positive efforts to contribute more to the rejuvenation of the Daxinganling disaster area.

4. It is necessary to commend, reward, and energetically publicize the heroes and the large number of moving deeds that emerged in the course of fighting this fire and providing disaster relief. These will be very good instructional materials for strengthening the building of our socialist spiritual civilization, and will be as heartening as the heroic deeds in the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam.

PLA Firefighting Noted

OW070724 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Reporting on the PLA troops' participation in fire fighting and rescue and relief operation to the plenary meeting of the State Council, which was held this morning to discuss the handling of the catastrophic forest fire in Daxinganling, Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, said: Resolutely implementing the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, and regarding it their duty to protect the property of the state and the lives and property of the people, the commanders and fighters carried out a tenacious struggle and displayed an indomitable spirit in putting out the fire.

Liu Jingsong said: After the catastrophic fire broke out in northern Daxinganling, our Military Region promptly assembled troops to begin fire fighting and rescue operations. Since the fire swept across the Mohe County seat on 7 May, the region had sent in 35,000 troops, 880 motor vehicles, and 53 airplanes on five occasions. The fire fighting troops coordinated closely with the forest police and workers and fought 25 days around the clock. They put out fire in 1,700 places, created 891 km of fire breaks, and rescued and evacuated more than 10,000 residents.

Liu Jingsong said: After the fire broke out, the party committee of the Military Region resolutely implemented the State Council and the Central Military Commission orders. It asked its units to make an all-out effort to protect the property of the state and the lives and property of the people. Units ordered to participate in the fire fighting and rescue operation conscientiously subordinated themselves to the demands of the general situation. Units on training outside were called back, and those undertaking construction projects halted their work. Leaders of the Military Region personally went to the fire zones to consult with the party and government leaders of Heilongjiang Province and the Ministry of Forestry on the situation, and to deploy the troops and direct the operation. Responsible comrades at the front worked around the clock to direct the operation. Some office cadres worked more than 20 days at operation posts. Commanders at various levels set an example by personally going over to the fire lines. The group armies, divisions, brigades, and regiments taking part in the operations were all led by their chief commanders. The Air Force also assembled aircraft to support the operation without delay.

Liu Jingsong said: In the history of its rescue and relief operation, the Military Region rarely used so many troops for so long a period. This was because of the sudden complication of the fire fighting and rescue and relief situation. Upon receiving the disaster report, the Military Region planned and arranged the rescue and relief operation the same night. More than 5,800 officers and men of the first group of fire fighting troops arrived at the fire zones from points south of Qiqihar within 43 hours. Their early arrival made it possible to realize the State Council leaders' goal of "ensuring the safety of Tahe." On 12 May Vice Premier Li Peng asked us to send 20,000 additional troops to the fire zones. Upon receiving this request, we promptly ordered the troops to the fire zones at maximum speed. It took only 16 hours and 17 minutes for the advance troops to arrive at the fire zones after receiving the order. Follow-up units were performing their missions in various other places. Upon receiving the order, they promptly wound up their work. The fastest took only 3 hours and 20 minutes to send out the first echelon of troops by train. The various aspects of the operation -- from the initial mobilization to development -- were carried out simultaneously. All units plunged into fighting the fire as soon as they got off the train.

Liu Jingsong said: During the entire operation, our troops firmly implemented the instructions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; followed the unified command of the front headquarters; and went wherever they were ordered. The party, government, and military leaders worked closely, and the Army, police, and militia fought side by side. More than 50,000 soldiers, police, and militia with 1,300 motor vehicles and 96 aircraft took part in the operation. To ensure the success of the logistic work, the military and the local authorities integrated the transportation, telecommunications, medical service, and material supplies. This was instrumental in meeting the needs on the fire fighting front.

Liu Jingsong said: During the entire fire fighting, we took care to bring the power of political work into play. We constantly conducted education in the goal of the Army and vigorously promoted the "five kinds of spirit" advocated by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission. At its fiercest moment, the flames were as high as several dozen meters, making it unbearable for people as far as dozens of meters away. However, the commanders and fighters were not frightened into retreating. [passage on bravery of the soldiers omitted]

State Council Decision Issued

OW061654 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1125 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- State Council Decision on Handling the Catastrophic Forest Fire in Daxinganling

(June 6 1987)

A catastrophic forest fire occurred at a Daxinganling forestry enterprise directly affiliated with the Ministry of Forestry, from 6 May to 2 June 1987. The big forest fire has caused enormous losses to the state and the people's lives and property. It was the worst forest fire that has ever occurred since the founding of the republic.

The catastrophic fire was primarily caused by the enterprise's disorganized management, lax discipline, violation of regulations and rules, operating against regulations, and serious bureaucratic leadership. The fire fully demonstrated that the area's systems of and measures for protecting the forests and preventing fires were highly ineffective; its fire-prevention strength was seriously inadequate, and its equipment, tools, and other means for preventing fires were very poor. That was why it could not put out the fire immediately after it broke out, and why a small fire became a big, catastrophic fire that has caused the heaviest losses since the founding of the republic. Not only has the big fire burned an enormous amount of forestry resources, it has also burned down cities and towns, civilian houses, timber yards, warehouses, and railway stations, resulting in 193 workers and residents dead and 226 injured, and numerous people left homeless. For the time being, the economic losses caused directly and indirectly by the fire have yet to be fully assessed. The rehabilitation of such a sizable woodland ravaged by fire is difficult. The harm caused by the big fire to the area's ecology will also be serious.

One of the Ministry of Forestry's principal responsibilities is to prevent forest fires. The catastrophic forest fire in Daxinganling fully shows that Ministry of Forestry leaders did not pay proper attention to the prevention of forest fires, that they did not learn a lesson from the forest fires frequently occurring in recent years, and that they have neglected their duty in protecting the state's forestry resources and the people's lives and property.

This is a serious bureaucratic attitude and a major negligence of duty. The principal leading comrades of the Ministry of Forestry must be held primarily responsible for the fire. However, during the 25-day period from the start of the conflagration to its total extinction, these leading Ministry of Forestry comrades did not make any self-criticism. Only after leading comrades of the Central Committee and the State Council criticized them on many occasions did they criticize themselves.

For the sake of solemnly and seriously handling the fire accident, a plenary meeting of the State Council has decided:

1. To dismiss Yang Zhong from the office of minister of forestry, and refer the dismissal to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and approval.
2. To instruct the Ministry of Forestry and the general command of the Daxinganling fire-fighting front to conduct a serious investigation into the catastrophic fire, sum up experiences and lessons, come up with remedial measures, and seriously handle those who are directly responsible for the fire, and inform the State Council how these people are handled.
3. The State Council expresses deep condolences for those who died in the catastrophic fire, and deep sympathy to the families of those injured or dead. It will take measures to organize people in the fire-stricken areas to rebuild their homes and resume production.
4. The State Council highly acclaims PLA commanders and fighters, forest rangers, public security personnel, fire fighters, and workers, as well as relevant departments making important contributions to the struggle to put out the fire and deal with emergencies. It has also instructed the relevant people's governments at all levels to commend and reward the advanced collectives and individuals, both military and civilian.
5. To instruct the Ministry of Forestry and people's governments at all levels to consolidate fire-prevention systems and organizations in their forestry enterprises, and establish a strict system of personal responsibilities, setting forth the responsibilities of each and every worker. Efforts must be made to strengthen workers' ideological and organizational construction and intensify their education in the legal system so as to heighten their awareness of the importance of fire prevention. Fire fighters and fire fighting equipment, tools, and other means must be reinforced or replenished; and the current serious inadequacies must be thoroughly changed.

The State Council holds: During the past years, all staff and workers of the forestry department, including those of the Daxinganling Forestry Administration, have made significant contributions in exploiting China's forestry resources under difficult conditions. This should be fully affirmed. But we should note the serious failure in the leading work of the Ministry of Forestry, which should, in particular, make an earnest effort to draw proper lessons from indiscriminate logging in the south and the big forest fire in the north. The serious handling of this incident by the State Council is necessary in order to protect the interests of the people and the state as well as to further strengthen and improve the forestry work. It is hoped that leading comrades at all levels of the Ministry of Forestry and its subordinate units will heighten their spirit, make a real effort to sum up lessons, and work out specific measures to truly improve their work and firmly overcome bureaucracy. It is also hoped that the broad masses of staff and workers of the forestry department will unite as one and continue striving hard at their respective work posts to protect and exploit China's forestry resources.

The Daxinganling Forestry Administration and its subordinate enterprises and establishments should even more earnestly draw lessons, improve their leadership, perfect their systems, enforce strict discipline, strengthen management, and make good arrangements for the work of rebuilding their homeland and resuming production. The extraordinary fire in the Daxinganling Forestry zone also serves as a serious warning to other departments and all enterprises and establishments in the country. Production safety is a matter of first importance to all economic departments, especially production enterprises, in the country. Leading administrators of all enterprises and their competent authorities should attach great importance to production safety and should in no way take this lightly. They should take every possible measure to ensure the safety of the lives and property of the state as well as the masses of staff members and workers and to strictly guard against accidents. The occurrence of certain unpredictable and irresistible mishaps is hard to completely avoid, but in no way should this become an excuse for our irresponsibility for the lives and property of the state and the people. It is imperative to firmly oppose the obnoxious bureaucratic style characterized by serious irresponsibility and acting like officials or overlords and to resolutely correct such bad conduct as neglecting duties, operating against regulations, recklessness, and carelessness. Our socialist country and system demand that we make every effort to prevent and eliminate all incidents of injuries and deaths while we are arranging productive labor and other activities. Failing this, we will act against the stand of our working class and the spirit of our socialist revolutionary humanism. All major accidents due to negligence must be seriously dealt with, and investigation made into the administrative and legal responsibilities of the relevant personnel. No one should be tolerated or leniently treated.

All enterprises and their competent authorities should attach importance to giving play to the role of congresses of staff and workers, trade unions, public security organs, and scientific and technical personnel in supervising production safety. Criticisms and suggestions made by workers, technicians, and experts about the safety situation and measures must be handled in an earnest manner. In no way is it allowed to strike at and retaliate against the staff members, workers, and technicians who have exposed or made charges against the phenomenon of ignoring production safety. If there is anyone who strikes at or retaliates against them, he or she must be dealt with seriously. All major accidents must be promptly reported to the higher authorities as they really are and should not be covered up or distorted.

The State Council believes that as long as the governments at all levels rely on the broad masses of people to earnestly implement all systems and measures under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the overall state of production safety and labor protection in our country will certainly improve, major accidents will be drastically reduced, and the hundreds of millions of laboring people will show a much greater enthusiasm to build up our country through diligence and thrift and strive to make advances, thus resulting in even more significant contributions to the realization of the great cause of socialist modernization.

Bureaucratism, Minister Scored

OW062252 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Title: "Never Be Tolerant Toward Bureaucratism"

By XINHUA commentator

The State Council has decided to dismiss Yang Zhong, who has unshirkable responsibility for the Daxinganling forestry fire, from the post of minister of forestry.

This decision will be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion and approval. The dismissal of a minister because of his bureaucratism and dereliction of duty fully indicates the principled stand of the party and people in being absolutely intolerant toward bureaucratism.

The work of preventing forest fires is one of the principal duties of the Ministry of Forestry. However, the minister of forestry neither gave due attention to this work at ordinary times nor drew lessons from the frequent forest fires in recent years, showing a serious bureaucratic attitude toward the state's forest resources and the people's lives and property. Moreover, he did not show up on the spot to direct the firefighting even a long time after the accident had occurred, nor did he make any self-criticism in the 25 days from the breakout of the fire to the time the fire was put out. This is intolerable.

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the sole purpose of the CPC and the People's Government. The line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. It is incumbent upon the governments at all levels and all their personnel to implement this line in a creative way. This line also depends on the good conscientious work done by all cadres, particularly leading cadres. If our cadres forget the purpose of serving the people and neglect their duties, but act like officials and overlords, our cause will suffer undue losses. Our government should be one that implements a correct line and correct policies and one that is honest in carrying out its duties, serves the people wholeheartedly, and abides by strict discipline. All sorts of bureaucratism and decadent phenomena, once discovered, must be resolutely eliminated.

This time the State Council has made the resolute decision to dismiss the minister of forestry, who committed a serious bureaucratic mistake. It has not accommodated him by saying "I excuse you this time, but will not let you off if you do the same thing again." This matter is inspiring. This is a new phenomenon, marking a new step we have taken in strictly enforcing our administrative discipline and law, and which manifests our resolve to conduct reforms and struggle against bureaucratism.

RENMIN RIBAO on Bureaucratism

HK070545 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION on Chinese 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Wage a Resolute and Sustained Struggle Against Bureaucratism"]

[Text] The State Council yesterday held a meeting to struggle against bureaucratism. In view of the occurrence of the Daxinganling forest fire accident, the meeting held accountable the principal responsible person of the Ministry of Forestry for grave bureaucratic errors and major dereliction of duty, and decided to dismiss Yang Zhong from his post as Minister of Forestry.

The extraordinarily great forest fire at Daxinganling occurred at a time when party rectification has been basically completed. This shows that although as a result of rectification the whole party has made progress in ideology, work style, organization, and discipline, compared with previously, and the three serious impurities in the party have been improved, a bureaucratic work style still exists to a serious degree in certain departments and localities, threatening our cause. To wage a resolute and sustained struggle against a bureaucratic work style in conjunction with carrying out reforms remains a task that cannot be neglected.

Ours is the ruling party. The party members and cadres working in the leading organs at all levels all work to wholeheartedly do practical and good deeds for the people, not for the sake of acting as officials and mandarins. Bureaucratism is incompatible with our party's program for the people's government's duties. In order to do a really good job in serving the people, all departments and localities must seriously implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. When making major policy decisions, it is essential to solicit the views of a broad section of masses and experts, pool the wisdom of everyone, and turn policymaking into a democratic affair. Otherwise, it will be difficult to avoid mistakes, and these will cause serious losses to the people's cause.

In order to do a really good job in serving the people, it is essential to appoint people to posts on their merits and select for leading posts at all levels people who have both ability and political integrity. Political integrity first means truly and sincerely implementing the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and serving the people wholeheartedly. One cannot get by through serving the people half-heartedly or by shilly-shallying, and still less by concentrating all one's wishes on being an official and stretching out hands for an official post. Ability means the ability to do practical things for the masses and scoring achievements in one's official career. We naturally do not want people with ability but without political integrity; nor do we want people with political integrity but without ability to stay in a post for several years without getting anything done.

It is essential to exercise strict supervision over our cadres, to ensure that they will truly serve the people wholeheartedly. Apart from supervision by the Ministry of Supervision and the Discipline Inspection Commission, supervision by the masses is also required. Through the reforms, we should gradually perfect the system of supervision over the cadres, to thus ensure that they will not become rotten or make bureaucratic mistakes, or will quickly correct them if they do. We must take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcome at all times various unhealthy trends and moods among the cadres. Cadres must be dealt with seriously if they make mistakes; bureaucrats are not permitted to shield each other. The State Council's decision on dealing with the Daxinganling forest fire accident has set an example for us and expressed the resolve of the party and government to struggle against bureaucratism.

The bureaucratic work style has been around a long time. After the establishment of the New China, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly admonished us to be alert against bureaucratism. There are complex causes for the emergence and growth of bureaucratism. Some is caused by bad individual qualities, and some by the lack of rational management systems and unsound work systems. Hence, in order to effectively eliminate bureaucratism, apart from the points mentioned above, it is also necessary to integrate the effort with reforms of the economic and political structures. This is an extremely important point.

Dismissal 'Warning' to Others

OW070109 Beijing XINHUA in English 0059 GMT 7 Jun 87

["XINHUA commentary: Evil result of Bureaucratic Style" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The State Council's decision yesterday to sack Yang Zhong from the post of forestry minister was seen as a confirmation of the firm determination of the Chinese Government to fight against bureaucratic mismanagement and to improve the work on forestry and all fields throughout the country.

The forest fire that raged for 27 days in northern Heilongjiang Province was the most serious one happened since [as received] the founding of New China and the consequence of an extreme bureaucratic style of work by officials of the Forestry Ministry and confusion in the management of forest enterprises.

As a political party in power, it is necessary for the Chinese Communist Party to fight against bureaucracy. The more serious the bureaucracy, the greater losses it may cause. The decision was necessary for China to open wider to the outside world and deepen the current reform.

Despite repeated warnings from the central government, the bureaucratic style of work on the part of some Chinese officials has persisted. The decision was made with the realization that things had reached an extent at which anything less severe would not be warning enough.

The decision is aimed at serving as a serious warning also to other enterprises and institutions where accidents of various kinds occur frequently.

FURTHER DETAILS GIVEN ON PRC NUCLEAR TEST

AU051340 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Paris, June 5 (AFP) -- China carried out the most powerful nuclear test in its history Friday at its Lop Nor site, in the northwestern Xinjiang province, European seismological observatories said.

A spokesman for the Dutch observatory at Bilt said the underground test, which was carried out at 0500 GMT, registered 6.2 on the open-ended Richter scale and had an estimated strength of between 200 and 400 kilotonnes. [figures as received]

Seismological experts at the Hagfors observatory in Stockholm measured the test at 6.8 on the Richter scale, which effectively measures up to nine. Seismographs at the Global Physics Institute in Strasbourg, eastern France, and at the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA), put the strength of the blast around 200 kilotonnes, five times more powerful than the previous largest carried out by China, in 1983.

The CEA said it was the most powerful test ever carried out by China, adding that it was the 33rd since they began in 1964, and the first since December 19, 1984. Until 1980 they were carried out in the atmosphere, but in March 1986 Beijing announced that it would conduct no more tests of this type.

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES OPPOSITION TO CPC RURAL POLICIES

HK060236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Party's Rural Policies in Force Are Correct and Stable"]

[Text] The party's rural policies in force are correct and stable. This has been proved by the practice of millions upon millions of Chinese peasants over the past 8 years. It is an undoubted and unshakable fact. [paragraph continues]

A drop of water can reflect the sun. The fact that Nanhai County's economy has rapidly developed in the course of reform and opening up once again provides us with a miniature of the great changes in China's rural areas and a convincing evidence of successes of the party's rural policies.

Reform is an objective demand of the development of the social productive forces and an irreversible historical trend that has been warmly supported by the masses. Now the rural reform is in a period of the new system replacing the old. Undoubtedly, it should be further deepened and promoted. What merits our attention is that recently some people have reproached the rural reform. For example, they hold that the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis has "undermined the basis of the collective economy" and that developing the commodity economy is a practice of capitalism. In the most basic aspect of rural reform and the appraisal of the most important achievements of rural reform, these reproaches are running counter to the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They are against the will of millions upon millions of peasants and do not tally with the actual situation.

Practice is the only criterion to judge whether a line, a policy, a principle, or a reform is correct or not. We say that the party's current rural policies are correct. This is a result of our investigation on the practice of rural reform. Over the past 8 years, as a result of practicing the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output and as a result of carrying out reform of the agricultural products purchase system and a series of other reforms, the rural productive forces have been greatly developed. China's grain output has risen from about 300 billion kg to about 400 billion kg, while total output value of the town and township enterprises has risen from 50 billion yuan to over 300 billion yuan. There has also been a relatively big increase in peasant incomes. Still more significant, the framework of a new rural economic system with Chinese characteristics has taken initial shape: The peasants have gained the status of independent commodity producers; a market setup under the guidance of the plans is gradually being established, and the previous rural economic structure of concentrating on a single product and separation of different undertakings is gradually shifting to comprehensive operations undertaken by a variety of departments, and a pattern of many different economic components and operational forms, with public ownership as the dominant factor, is gradually forming; and a macroeconomic regulation mechanism is also in process of being established and perfected. The new system which is growing now has already demonstrated great vitality and will release still greater energy as the reforms deepen. The whole world acknowledges the achievements of the reforms of the past 8 years.

At present some new situations have appeared in the course of rural reform and economic development. For example, grain output declined in 1985, but it rose again in 1986, while the growth rate of peasant incomes and some other economic aspects slowed down. These are problems that have arisen in the onward march of the rural areas. Reforms cannot proceed along a smooth and totally unobstructed road, nor can economic development rise vertically without ups and downs (ups and downs cannot be avoided without reforms, either). So long as we squarely face the facts and adopt the proper measures in the course of deepening the reforms, the problems will not be hard to solve. However we must certainly not cite this to exaggerate the problems and difficulties and describe the economic situation as a mess; neither can we pin the blame for the problems on reform; and still less can we throw away the fruits of reform and go back to the old system, already discarded, which fettered the development of the productive forces.

The party's current rural policies are products of the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and of reform. They were drawn up by the CPC Central Committee on the basis of applying the basic Marxist principles to analyze China's national conditions and summing up the creations of the masses. They embody the spirit of the guiding ideas and strategy for rural work in the initial stage of socialism; they will play a role for a long time to come, and are thus bound to be kept stable for a long time. Stability is a major feature in the implementation of the rural policies in recent years. And the stability of policy is also the essential prerequisite for sustained and steady economic development. It is extremely erroneous and harmful for certain people to hold that "the deepest root of bourgeois liberalization lies in the economic field," and to propose breaking through the "framework" and extending the struggle against bourgeois liberalization into the economic field and the rural areas. Let us ask how can there possibly be any economic development if the stability of the current rural policies is shaken and people are thrown into a panic, with the result that nobody dares to get on with production or to do business, trees are cut down and pigs slaughtered? If production does not develop, people's living standards are not improved and they lack interest in socialism, then bourgeois liberalization will get busy!

Of course, some of the peasants still have doubts over whether the policies will change or not. Common knowledge of life tells us that whether it be people or things, the more one loves something, the more one fears to lose it. As some peasants say, "the better the party policies, the more we fear a reversion." This fully expresses the peasants' support for the party's rural policies. We should patiently and repeatedly inform the peasants to enable them to have firm faith in the stability of the party's rural policies, and to firmly believe that the fundamental starting-point in rural reforms -- developing socialist commodity economy and making the rural areas rich and prosperous -- will not change, that the guiding principles of adhering to the four cardinal principles and persevering in reform, opening up, and invigoration will not change, and that there will be no change in the basic policies of continuing to reform the procurement system, stabilizing and perfecting the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output, developing a variety of forms of economic combination, and protecting the proper business and legitimate interests of rural specialized households and individual entrepreneurs of all types. If there need to be certain changes in specific policies, these will follow the orientation of reform and center on the party's rural reform program; in accordance with the objective situation and the peasants' demands, such changes will supplement, perfect, and readjust the policies to make them still better and still more welcome to the peasants. Moreover, we need to regularly check on the situation in implementing the party policies, seriously improve work style, and be always ready to correct methods that deviate from the party's policies, thereby gaining the people's trust.

The rural reforms have not only stimulated great development of the productive forces but have also greatly emancipated people's minds. By reviewing the various opinions on rural reforms in the past 8 years, it can be seen that people's understanding has been enhanced to a very great degree. However this certainly does not mean that all problems in people's understanding have already been solved and that there will be no more reproaches against the reforms. There is still a serious degree of views divorced from reality and life and of outdated, stagnant, and ossified views in economic theoretical work, and these things are still shackling the minds of some of our comrades. [paragraph continues]

In order to spur the deepening of rural reforms and develop the excellent situation in the rural areas, we must do a very good job in publicizing the rural economic reforms, the correctness and stability of the current rural policies, the socialist nature of the reforms we have undertaken in recent years, the complexity and difficulty of deepening the reforms, and the great significance of this process in reinvigorating China's economy.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BUILDING DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

HK050941 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Good Way To Build Democratic Politics"]

[Text] The "Resolution on the Guiding Principle for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "The main historical lesson in the development of socialism in our country was: 1) Failing to concentrate forces to develop the economy, and 2) failing to really build democratic politics." People who show concern for the state's political life have noticed that since the policy of reform and opening up was implemented, the political life of our country has undergone gratifying changes in many aspects and increasing importance has been attached to the building of democratic politics. For example, there have been dialogues between leading cadres and the masses so that the former can directly listen to the views and suggestions from the front line; leaders of governments at all levels have held all kinds of press conferences, delivered television speeches, or regularly or irregularly reported on the situation in the state's internal and diplomatic affairs and in urban construction to various circles and the masses; and the Central Television Station broadcast the situation in the heated dispute during the examination and discussion of the draft Enterprise Bankruptcy Law at the NPC Standing Committee and broadcast live the party and state leaders' talks with Chinese and foreign reporters during the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC. These have shown that the political life of our country has been made better known to the public, the major state affairs more closely linked with the common people, and a big step forward has been made in building democratic politics.

An important aspect of building democratic politics is to strengthen the masses' awareness of being the state's masters and their awareness of their democratic rights to participate in the administration of the major state affairs. To attain this goal, it is imperative to allow the masses to have a way and opportunity to understand the administrative principles and important policy decisions of governments at all levels so as to stimulate them to show concern for and consider all state matters and to make them have an enthusiastic reaction. At present, the central authorities and local governments at all levels have achieved results in their attempt to carry out some reforms in this aspect. Many facts show that some people have complaints because they do not know the ins and outs of matters; some other people only see that leading cadres often attend various kinds of conferences but they know very little about the large amount of routine work they do, resulting in discontent. If governments at all levels can make use of mass media, including newspapers, radio, and television, to disseminate the administrative situation and important policy decisions to the masses, many misunderstandings can be quickly cleared up, it will be greatly beneficial to maintaining ties with the masses, to arousing the masses' sense of responsibility and their enthusiasm for work, to reducing work procedures, to correcting mistakes in work, and it will also raise efficiency.

The ways of disseminating the administrative situation to the masses and having a direct dialogue between leading comrades and the masses are not new things. [paragraph continues]

To put it in a nutshell, they are matters of the mass line and mass viewpoints which our party has emphasized for several decades. Our party works for the interests of thousands upon thousands of the masses and its nature and objectives determine its style of fearing nothing and being open and aboveboard. All tasks of our party and its methods for resolving these tasks came from the masses and are referred back to masses. Our party must do its best to allow the masses to understand the matters which have a bearing on their personal interests. Comrade Mao Zedong criticized some leading cadres' bureaucratic work style of "relying entirely on a handful of people working in quiet isolation." One of the reasons for having this work style is that "when they do something, they are unwilling to talk clearly to those who are led and do not know how to stimulate the enthusiasm and creative power of those who are led. Although they subjectively want the masses to do something, they do not let them know what it is and how to do it. How can they begin working and how can things be done well?" During the war years, our party paid great attention to keeping ties with the masses. Where there was a task, commanders went among fighters to carry out propaganda, mobilization, and explanation, to solicit views, to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, and to clearly talk about the task, problems, and difficulties. We, therefore, always won the battle; it was during the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" that a mystery was made of the state's political life. This was a period when the state's political life was extremely abnormal. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this situation has greatly changed and the democratic political atmosphere has apparently been strengthened. However, the past influence has not been completely eliminated and many leading cadres are still not good at making use of all modern mass media to make the state's political life known to the masses or are not familiar with the leadership mode which suits the new period. Some leading comrades consciously or unconsciously appreciate the leadership style in which only a small circle of several persons gives directions. This situation should be corrected with the deepening of the working of reform and opening up of our country.

In the wake of the deepening of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, reform of our economic structure, reform of our political structure, and the work of opening to the outside world must also be pushed forward. The leading comrades of governments at all levels must learn this leadership method and art for the new historical period. Deeply waging the struggle against bourgeois liberalization does not mean that the building of democratic politics is ignored. On the contrary, under party leadership, the building of democratic politics must be strengthened so that people living under the socialist system can feel more democratic and have greater peace of mind. Reform and opening up are the cause of thousands upon thousands of people. To have the masses' understanding and support, we must let them know more about the problems and difficulties with which our country is confronted, let them really understand the aim of our advance and the steps taken, and pool the wisdom and strength of the masses more extensively. To achieve all this, our governments at all levels and leading comrades must extensively keep ties with the masses, trust them, rely on them, and tell them about administrative methods. Some places have made a useful attempt at this. We hope to see that more places and departments can operate this way so that the building of our democratic politics can be really strengthened.

RENMIN RIBAO WARNS CADRES AGAINST RETALIATION

HK050915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 87 p 4

["Short Commentary": "Abuse of Power To Avenge Personal Grudges Is Not Allowed by Party Discipline"]

[Text] Wang Amao, secretary of Sichuan Petroleum Bureau Supply Section CPC Committee has been punished for taking advantage of his position and power to avenge a personal grudge. Those abusing their positions and powers should learn a lesson from this.

Our leading cadres at all levels wield certain powers. These powers can only be used to serve the people. On no account should power be used to seek personal gain, still less to take advantage of one's position and power to make people the targets of attack. As secretary of the party committee, Wang Amao first took advantage of his position and power to privately transfer his children's jobs and then abused his powers to retaliate against the comrades who exposed his errors. This is not allowed by party discipline.

A leading party cadre is both a leader and an ordinary party member. He must accept the supervision of the masses. This is a manifestation of the spirit of the party's democratic centralism. But Wang Amao could not bear hearing different voices. When he heard that someone had exposed his unhealthy practice of taking advantage of his position and power to seek personal gain, he reported to someone at the higher level and found various pretexts to cancel Gao Zhilun's qualifications to attend the provincial meeting of model workers. Later, he again placed all sorts of obstacles and willfully deleted and changed the material about Gao Zhilun's advanced deeds to be submitted to the higher authorities.

Some Sichuan Petroleum Bureau CPC Committee leaders also have some responsibility for Wang Amao's errors. They shielded Wang's errors and seemed weak in the face of unhealthy practices. They could not promptly foster the good practice of upholding justice and condemning evil, with the result that Wang Amao went still further down the path of mistakes. Facts tell people that to tolerate evil is to abet it and to shield a person's shortcomings is to harm him. Yielding to and conniving with other people's errors reflects irresponsibility toward comrades.

NONGMIN RIBAO CITES PEASANT FEARS OF POLICY CHANGES

HK040436 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Rural Reform Policies Have Been Consistently Stable"]

[Text] We often hear the following saying in the rural areas: "Fear neither waterlogging nor drought but change of the party's policies." This does not mean that peasants do not worry about the occurrence of natural disasters, but that they worry more about the instability of policies. Peasants' fear of the change of policies can be seen in some places.

Have the basic policies of the rural reform then changed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? Facts tell us they have not been changed. [paragraph continues]

For instance, basic policies like stabilizing the contract system based on the household and perfecting two-tier operations, taking public ownership as the principal factor while allowing the coexistence and development of various economic elements and operating patterns, developing the commodity economy, expanding the market for agricultural products and opening up the market for vital elements in production, and permitting some people to get rich first have not changed. Policies remain unchanged, but some peasants still fear changes. First, because of historical reasons, peasants are extremely sensitive, fearing any change in the policy. Such a state of mind is what is known as "if one is bitten by a snake one day, he will be afraid of rope for 10 years." Having suffered much from the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and "teaming up," peasants worry that those policies will be implemented again. Second, since some cadres lack correct understanding of the party's reform policies, their thinking is restricted to the conventions of the past. Therefore, whenever the system of cooperation is mentioned, they interpret it as "teaming up," common wealth and prosperity is misinterpreted as "eating from the same big pot" and commodity production as "capitalism." Some cadres' misinterpretation of policies will easily cause confusion to peasants.

Peasants' fear of a change of policies should be taken note of by cadres at all levels in the rural areas. This shows that if popular feelings are to be calmed down, policies must be stabilized. People will be at ease if policies are stable, but in a turmoil if they are not. The confusion caused by "cutting the tail of capitalism" in the rural areas in the past remains fresh in people's memories. The fundamental reason that explains why rural economy has developed persistently in the past 8 years is the stability of the party's rural policies. If there were drastic changes in policies, it would be impossible for us to have such an excellent situation today. Therefore, it is said that stable policies are the prerequisite for doing a good job in reform and stabilizing the rural economic situation. Here, we should understand the principle that the formulation and revision of policies are not changed in accordance with the subjective will of a certain person. They will not be changed because some people want to change them. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's Central Committee correctly summed up the past lessons, scientifically analyzed the national conditions of China, correctly analyzed the practical conditions in the rural areas, decisively changed the past condition characterized by the "super-advanced" production relations and management system in relation to the backward productive forces, abandoned the excessively leftist policies that previously tied up the development of the productive forces, and formulated a series of policies, currently in practice, that cater to the practical conditions in the rural areas and are supported by the peasants.

Facts tell us that these policies have produced great effects on emancipating the productive forces and invigorating the rural economy. Should there be any cause to change them, since they are correct policies that cater to the national conditions and fit the level of productive forces?

Of course, what we mean by the long-term stability of the existing policies in the rural areas is the general guidelines of the relevant reforms and the basic policy. As for some specific policies, they will be adjusted with time and conditions. The adjustment is a perfection of the original policy and progresses upon the original basis. We can only say that the more it changes, the better it becomes.

SHANDONG LEADER ON COUNTY ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK080420 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] On 2 June Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote a letter to the province's Society of Economic Management at the county level, in which he pointed out that the key to conducting reforms and developing the economy in rural areas lies in enlivening the county-level economic management.

In his letter he stated: The economy at the county level is a mix between macro- and microeconomy, a part in the combination between the urban and rural areas, and the basic unit in the comprehensive function of the social economy. Particularly under the new situation in the flourishing development of the socialist commodity economy, comprehensive management over the economy at the county level has become more and more important and will inevitably become the crucial level of management in the national economy as a whole. If we maintain the key to conducting reforms in the urban economy lies in invigorating the large and middle-sized enterprises, we should clearly know the key to conducting reforms in the rural areas and developing the rural economy lies in carrying out scientific management over the economy at the county level, in stimulating the economic management at the county level, in organically integrating the macroeconomic policy decisions at the county level with the actual local situation, and in conducting the work in a creative way. The research of economic management at the county level has most important significance in both theory and practice. He urged the comrades in the circles to continuously achieve new advances in their research under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

SHANDONG SECRETARY MEETS VISITING U.S. PROFESSOR

SK060353 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 June, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, met with Mr Zhao Haosheng, American citizen of Chinese origin who is a social activist and noted reporter, at the Qilu Hotel. Mr Zhao Haosheng is currently a professor of the East Asia Literature Research Center at Yale University in Connecticut, senior adviser to the UN Information Office, and special adviser to the Miller Corporation in the United States. Mr Zhao has visited Shandong many times. This time, he was invited to give lectures and make contacts in economic circles.

At the meeting, the host and the guest held cordial talks in a friendly atmosphere. Comrade Liang Buting welcomed Mr Zhao Haosheng on his visit to our province. He introduced the province's situations in related areas and urged Mr Zhao to visit Shandong often. Mr Zhao Haosheng expressed gratitude for being warmly received during his visit to Shandong. At the meeting, Comrade Liang Buting presented an inkstone [words indistinct] to Mr Zhao.

Provincial Vice Governor Ma Changgui and responsible comrades of relevant provincial departments were present at the meeting. After the meeting, Comrade Liang Buting hosted a dinner party in honor of Mr Zhao Haosheng.

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

HK050549 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A 7-day regional work conference on elections, which concluded yesterday afternoon in Nanning, discussed the following key topics: giving full play to democracy; strictly handling affairs according to law; and conscientiously promoting the county and township People's Congress elections. [passage omitted]

Tao Aiyang, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the 7-day Regional Conference on Elections. [passage omitted]

Wei Zhangping, vice chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee and director of the Autonomous Office for Elections, delivered a speech on promoting the current county and township People's Congress elections and on arrangements made for these elections. [passage omitted]

Wei Zhangping said: All city and county people's congresses must finish electing their delegates to the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress prior to the end of November this year so that the first plenary session of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress can be convened in January 1988 according to schedule. [passage omitted]

Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the conference. [passage omitted]

During the conference, Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, delivered an explanatory report on issues regarding the provisional methods for organizing the committees of village people. Also addressing the conference's closing ceremony were Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, and Gan Ku, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

SICHUAN PROVINCE CITY CRACKS DOWN ON CRIME

HK051035 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] From 2000 yesterday to 0400 today, Chengdu City held a concentrated drive to crack down on active criminals and to rectify public security. This drive was conducted in accordance with the spirit of the principle that we must continue the work of strengthening the legal system and punishing criminals as long as we are engaged in implementing the central policy on opening up, reform, and reinvigoration. Under the guidance of a plan drawn up by the provincial Public Security Department and the Chengdu City party committee, the drive was carried out by fully relying on the forces of the people. At 2000 yesterday, a total of more than 12,000 public security cadres and policemen, armed policemen, joint defense members, militiamen, and mass activists began taking actions simultaneously in different parts of Chengdu, including the eastern and western urban districts, the Jinniu Longquan, and Gighaijiang Districts, as well as Shuangliu and Wenjiang Counties. Over 400 motor vehicles respectively set up checkpoints and went on patrol to check on key streets, places, and targets. With the approval for the Chengdu City Procuratorate, the Chengdu City Public Security Department struck blows at the dregs of society, including robbers, looters, murderers, hooligans, and tramps.

According to incomplete statistics gathered from the City Public Security Department at 0400 today by our station reporters Wang Jinhong and Liu Xiaomei, more than 50 criminals have been arrested or detained by the city's public security organs. This afternoon, all districts and counties in Chengdu City will simultaneously hold public trials and will also announce the criminals' offenses as well as decisions on ways to handle such criminals. After the public trials, the captured and confiscated goods and money that were stolen by the criminals will be publicly returned to their rightful owners. It is estimated that a total of some 800,000 yuan will be returned to their rightful owners in Chengdu City. The central urban district of Chengdu city alone will publicly return some 500 stolen bicycles to their rightful owners.

XIZANG'S WU JINGHUA ATTENDS LHASA PARTY CONGRESS

HK080117 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] The third Lhasa City party congress concluded on 7 June after 5 days in session. The closing ceremony was attended by more than 800 persons, including all the delegates to the congress and party members of the city organs. Comrade Gu Jia delivered a report on behalf of the second Lhasa City party committee, entitled "Adhere to the four cardinal principles, unite as one, make arduous efforts, and clear the way to forge ahead." After serious deliberation, the delegates unanimously agreed with this report, and passed a corresponding resolution. The congress also considered and approved a report on discipline inspection work delivered by Comrade (Xia Zijun) on behalf of the city Discipline Inspection Commission.

After full discussion, the congress democratically elected the third Lhasa City party committee and the city Discipline Inspection Commission. The congress expressed the earnest hope the committee and the commission will base all their work on the actual conditions, link theory with reality, adhere unswervingly to the four cardinal principles, strengthen unity in the party and between different nationalities, unite all patriotic forces, brace their spirits, work hard, promote reforms, and boldly forge ahead. Regional party committee secretary Wu Jinghua attended the closing ceremony and delivered an important speech on strengthening the party's development of ideology, organization, and work style, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and so on.

BEIJING MAYOR, SECRETARY MEET RETIRED CADRES

OW071100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1332 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA) -- At a forum of retired cadres sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee which ended today, Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality; and Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, held cordial talks with the veteran cadres informing them of the current situation and exchanging ideas with them.

In recent years, principal leading comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee and government have periodically conveyed the guidelines of the central authorities to the retired cadres to give them a clear idea of party and state affairs. At the same time, the leading comrades also informed the retired cadres of the situation of municipal work to let the veteran cadres understand the work of cadres at their posts. [passage omitted]

BEIJING SECRETARY TALKS WITH YOUNG PIONEERS

SK080257 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 1

[Text] On 28 May, 50 Young Pioneer representatives were invited to the office of the municipal party committee to have an informal discussion with leading comrades of the municipal party committee. Attending the forum were leading Comrades Li Ximing, Xu Weicheng, Feng Mingwei, and Li Chen. At the forum, the Young Pioneer representatives vied with one another in briefing the grandfathers and uncles on their diversified activities and on the healthy growth of the young generation, and also offered many suggestions and demands. Their major demands were; producing more cartoon films for children; publishing more good books applicable to middle and higher grades of primary schools; and building more recreation places for juveniles and children to conduct cultural activities. The Young Pioneer representatives also asked for improving the teaching methods and reducing their schoolwork. Meanwhile, some representatives called on parents to have respect for their children and improve their educational methods.

Xi Weicheng made a speech at the forum on behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. After extending holiday greetings to the children, he said: "The task of creating still a better life will fall upon you. First of all, you should have the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and become a generation of new persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, cultural accomplishments, and discipline. Then, you should have good health, be skillful in management, and be willing to work in a coordinated manner. The hope of our country falls on you." The Young Pioneer representatives presented to the municipal leading comrades some pictures and works they produced to reflect the lifestyle of juveniles and children. The municipal leaders also presented souvenirs to the children.

BEIJING LEADER COMMENDS CHILD-CARE WORKERS

SK080700 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] They were once known as the "gentle cattle" that feed on grass and offer milk, the "spring rains" that quietly moisten everything, and the "candles" that burn themselves but illuminate other people.

Yesterday morning, 500 advanced child-care workers and 100 representatives of advanced collectives who were wearing red flowers on their chests, attended the Beijing municipal meeting to commend advanced child-care workers (collectives) which was ceremoniously cosponsored by the Beijing municipal party committee and the government. [passage omitted]

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting. Zhang Guoying, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation and first secretary of the Secretariat, and municipal leaders, including Jin Jian, Wang Jialiu, Zhang Dazhong, Feng Mingwei, and Li Chen, attended the meeting. The awarded advanced child-care workers and collectives were selected from 11 sectors in the municipality, including the child-care, education, culture and arts, press and publication, science and technology, public health, physical culture and sports, family planning, children's daily articles, and mass organizations. [passage omitted]

Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, gave a speech on behalf of the municipal party committee and the government. He said: The common distinctive features of the awarded advanced child-care workers and collectives can be summarized as follows: They have the dedicated spirit of working their hearts out for the healthy growth of the children; the advanced mentality of consciously undertaking the heavy burden of educating the people and paying attention to moral education; the innovative spirit of studying diligently, exploring boldly, and striving to create a new situation in child-care work; and the fine work style of pioneering their cause painstakingly, working realistically, and striving to do solid and good things for the children. Jin Jian called on all child-care workers throughout the municipality to learn from them. [passage omitted]

Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a speech at the awards meeting. He said: The purpose of convening this meeting by the municipal party committee and the government is aimed at establishing a fine habit of making "all people in society pay attention to and support child-care work, respect and show concern for the child-care workers," and further mobilize the entire society to show concern for and strengthening the ideological and moral education of the children. All districts and counties and the leaders of the relevant departments should realize that "in improving the quality of the whole nation, it is necessary to begin the work with the children." They must do a good job not only in the "1 June" Children's Day activities, but should also conscientiously study how to strengthen children's ideological and educational work after "1 June," in order to form a good habit of "taking good care of the children, educating them, setting examples for them, and doing good things for them."

TIANJIN'S NI ZHIFU ATTENDS VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

SK080244 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 87 p 1

[Excerpts] After four exciting and grueling matches in two rounds, the TIANJIN RIBAO Seagull Cup International Womens Volleyball Invitational Tournament ended at the Municipal People's Gymnasium yesterday evening. [passage omitted]

Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal party committee; Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the municipal party, government, and Army organs, including Ji Jenghui, Zhang Dinghua, Lan Baojing, Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, Liu Zengkun, Yao Jun, Li Changxing, Xiao Yuan, Liao Canhui, Zheng Wantong and Huang Yanzhi watched the championship game. [passage omitted]

LIAONING PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO ZHAO LONGTAO

SK080105 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Comrade Zhao Longtao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, died of an incurable illness in Dalian on 12 May 1987 at the age of 87.

The national CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Liaoning Provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Liaoning Provincial Military District sent wreaths. The Shenyang Military Region sent a message of condolence. Wreaths were also sent by the Dalian City party committee, the city Discipline Inspection Commission, the city People's Congress, the city government, and the city CPPCC Committee. The relevant provincial and city departments, and various democratic parties and mass organizations also sent wreaths. Guo Feng, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Li Tao, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor; Sun Qi and Li Zemin, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Bi Xizhen, secretary of the Dalian City party committee; Zheng Yu, chairman of the city People's Congress Standing Committee; and Ren Guodong, chairman of the city CPPCC Committee, also sent wreaths.

Wreaths were also sent by Zhu Chuan, Chi Ronghan, Zhang Qingtai, Peng Xiaongsong, Wen Shizhen, Chen Enhui, Zhang Yan, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, Yue Weichun, Chen Meifu, and Yu Xuexiang.

A meeting to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhao Longtao was held in Dalian on 18 May. Song Li, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting and sent wreaths.

Also attending the meeting were Yu Jingqing, Liu Guangkui, Wu Jianan, Wei Fuhai, and responsible persons of the provincial and Dalian City departments concerned, and various democratic parties and mass organizations.

Comrade Zhao Longtao's children, relatives, and friends also attended the meeting and sent wreaths. [passage omitted]

GANSU PARTY REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OPENS 5 JUN

HK060218 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Representative Conference opened in Lanzhou on 5 June. This is an important Gansu meeting for greeting the 13th National Party Congress, and is a major affair in the province's political life. The main agenda of the conference consists of electing the province's delegates to attend the 13th Party Congress, conveying the spirit of the national conference to summarize party rectification, studying the important speeches of leading central comrades, and making arrangements for current work in the province.

The conference is being attended by members and alternate members of the provincial party committee; members of the Provincial Commission and Discipline Inspection Commission; responsible party-member comrades of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC; members of the Central Advisory Commission and party-member national CPPCC members in Lanzhou; and party representatives elected by the party committees and groups at all levels, totalling 370 persons.

Comrade Li Ziqi presided and spoke at the opening of the conference. He said: Electing the Gansu delegates to attend the 13th Party Congress is an important organizational preparation for greeting this congress in the province, and a major task of this conference. To do a good job in electing the delegates to the 13th Party Congress and ensure the smooth progress of the elections, the provincial party committee has made careful preparations with a serious and earnest approach, in line with the demand of the central authorities. In accordance with the party Constitution and the central demands, this conference will fully display democracy in electing the delegates and will do this work in a serious and responsible way.

Comrade Liqi said: A few days ago the central authorities convened a national meeting to sum up party rectification work. Leading central comrades have recently made important speeches which are of major guiding significance for our party building and all future work. By conveying and studying well the specifics of these instructions of the CPC Central Committee, we can better understand and grasp the two basic points in the line since the Third Plenary Session and ensure that the building of the two civilizations in Gansu will advance the correct orientation. The representatives attending this meeting must thoroughly discuss and appreciate the spiritual essence of these instructions in connection with reality, and enhance consciousness of implementing in an all-round and correct way the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

On work in the province, Comrade Li Ziqi said: Gansu has encountered difficulties in various aspects in industrial and agricultural production this year. However, thanks to the common efforts of the cadres and the masses throughout the province, we have made new progress through overcoming the difficulties. In the first 5 months of this year, the province's economy continued to maintain a momentum of growth. The rural situation is stable, and work in all respects has been done quite soundly. The tasks of the next 7 months are very arduous. We must further mobilize the people of the whole province to get a good grasp of all work.

Comrade Hou Zongbin gave an explanation on the preparatory list of candidates for election as delegates to the 13th Party Congress.

SHAANXI RADIO WARNS ON RISING EXPENDITURES

HK080209 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Station commentary: "Take Rapid Steps To Cut Administrative Expenditure"]

[Excerpt] Far from being reduced, administrative spending in Shaanxi actually showed a great rise in the 1st quarter of this year compared with the same period last year. The main reason is that the leaders of certain units have failed to attach sufficient importance to the double increase and double economy drive and have failed to take effective measures to implement it. Although some units have proposed plans and measures, these have not been translated into action. Some units continue to do as they please and spend large sums of money. Certain responsible departments are stern in issuing regulations but lax in enforcing them. They pay no attention to continued extravagance and waste and fail to impose the proper rewards and penalties.

Hence, it is a task of overriding urgency for all organs, units, and departments to seriously check on their performance in cutting expenditure. They must find the reasons for increased spending and learn the lessons from them. They must also take concrete steps as soon as possible to deal with the existing problems. Administrative expenditure must be reduced to the minimum. [passage omitted]

XINJIANG ACTIVITIES TO MARK PLA ANNIVERSARY

HK0505658 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The autonomous regional party committee, regional people's government, and Xinjiang Military District recently approved a report by the regional party committee's Propaganda Department, regional Department of Civil Affairs, and Xinjiang Military District's Political Department on arrangements for activities in celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA. During the July-August period this year, the whole Xinjiang region will extensively carry out commemorative activities to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the PLA. [passage omitted]

XINJIANG LEADERS AT CLOSE OF UNITED FRONT MEETING

HK0701337 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The regional united front and nationality work conference concluded in Urumqi today. The meeting seriously reviewed and summed up experiences in united front, religion, and nationality work in the region in the past 5 years, and held earnest discussions on strengthening and improving party leadership over united front work and creating a new situation in this work, centering on nationality and religion work. [passage omitted]

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Amudong Niyazi, Zhang Sixue, Ba Dai, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Maihesude Tiebofu, Simayi Yashengnuofu, Fu Wen, Guo Gang, and Simanyi Maihesuti, leading comrades of the region, attended the closing ceremony. Also present were Yan Mingfu, director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Department, and Ismail Amat, chairman of the state Nationalities Affairs Commission. Wang Enmao and Ismail Amat made important speeches. Liu Fang, director of the United Front Department of the regional party committee, delivered a summation. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTRY DISCLOSES SINKING OF PRC BOAT

HK060740 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Taiwan says its troops on an offshore island sank a Chinese fishing vessel in March, when it ignored warning shots to leave the area. A statement issued by the Defense Ministry in Taipei today gave no details on the number or fate of the boat's crew. And officials declined further comment on the incident, which occurred off Quemoy. The ministry gave no explanation for its belated disclosure.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS NATIONALS WELCOME TO RETURN

OW080345 Taipei CNA in English 0247 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Taipei, June 8 (CNA) -- Except for a few people who have a tendency to violence or may endanger social order and national security, all nationals of the Republic of China living abroad are always welcome to visit or reside in this nation, Foreign Minister Ting Mou-shih said Saturday.

All ROC nationals living abroad are welcome to return home as long as they apply for entries into the nation through legal procedures, Ting said at a meeting of the Legislative Yuan's Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Ministry has recently directed its offices abroad to simplify procedures for issuing entry permits to facilitate the return of Overseas Chinese.

Ting added, however, that the government will still have to handle carefully the entry application by a few people who have a tendency to violence or may endanger social stability and national security.

HONG KONGPROPOSALS TABLED ON DRAFT LAW BY SUB-GROUP

HK070444 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 7 Jun 87 p 2

[By Chris Yeung in Guangzhou]

[Text] Drafters of Hong Kong's future constitution have put forward three major proposals aimed at narrowing the scope of Chinese national laws that will be applied to the territory after 1997.

This is to help dispel local fears that the capitalist system would be eroded with the application of socialist laws into Hong Kong after it becomes a Special Administrative Region [SAR] of China.

The sensitive issue was tackled by the Basic Law Drafting Committee's sub-group on the future relationship between China and the SAR.

Mainland co-convenor Mr Shao Tianren said laws that should be applied to the future SAR should be as few as possible.

He said: "Laws that are mostly aimed at the unification of China, such as laws on the national flag and emblem, should not have any bad effects on the well-being of Hong Kong people."

The three major proposals are:

- Only laws on foreign affairs and defence should be applied.
- Those on the upholding of Chinese national unity and territorial integrity should be applied.
- Those on the upholding of Chinese national unity and territory integrity that have to fall within the jurisdiction of China should be applied,

Mr Shao's Hong Kong counterpart, Dr Rayson Huang, said members were divided over whether to write positively or negatively the scope of national laws in the Basic Law.

He said it "might not be feasible" to list in the Basic Law all Chinese laws that would be applied to the territory, as suggested by some Consultative Committee members.

Dr Huang said one guiding principle was that any future Chinese laws applied here should not contravene the high degree of autonomy given to the SAR.

Sub-group members are to seek a consensus on the various proposals today while going through the five chapters of the Basic Law that are within its responsibility.

One major outstanding issue is the interpretation of the Basic Law that hinges upon the jurisdiction of future courts. A joint sub-group meeting on this will be held tomorrow.

Dr Huang said members will also work out details on the powers and decide a preliminary name of the consultative committee comprising Hong Kong people under the National People's Congress Standing Committee on issues surrounding the future constitution.

Basic Law committee senior Chinese official Mr Li Hou said the body should not be a "power organ" that is similar to the Drafting Committee being set up under the NPC.

He said the Drafting Committee would table a report on the organization of the Basic Law Committee to the NPC's Standing Committee before the future constitution is promulgated in 1990.

Mr Li said it was "not appropriate" to write the Basic Law Committee's organization into future constitution because it is within the NPC's jurisdiction but not that of the drafters.

The power of the Basic Law Committee included:

-- To screen whether any laws made before and after 1977 are in conflict with the Basic Law and in legal procedure.

-- To give views on any moves to amend and/or interpret the Basic Law.

Only after full consultation with the SAR and the Basic Law Committee should China's State Council issue a directive to the SAR to make any corresponding laws on Chinese national laws.

PRC PRESS GROUP TO KEEP 'HANDS OFF' LOCAL MEDIA

HK040621 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 4 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] China's new press watchdog will keep its hands off the Hong Kong media after 1997, a senior official said yesterday.

Mr Song Muwen, the deputy director of the Press and Publication Administration, said that when Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) the media would be governed by the Basic Law.

The Press and Publication Administration is a new department under the State Council and has an equal footing with other ministries.

It would manage, supervise, support and serve the media and publications, Mr Song said.

When asked whether his new office would take charge of the pro-Beijing press in Hong Kong, Mr Song said no "leadership" relationship existed between the two.

It is understood the pro-Beijing press in the territory is watched and guided by Beijing.

There have been reports that two Hong Kong magazines, THE NINETIES and CHENG MING, have been banned from China for attacking socialism.

Mr Song said there were principles governing the import of publications, but no specific rules or regulations.

"There are too many incoming publications and we are not examining each one of them," he said.

The official delegation, headed by Mr Song, arrived yesterday for its first official visit since it was established early this year.

He said he hoped the trip would strengthen the cooperation and "friendly relationship" between the media in Hong Kong and China.

The office, as a management and administrative government department, should help promote and develop this relationship, he said.

The delegation will meet local media and publishing houses during its 10-day visit. It will then travel to Macao.

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